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Cotal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usinich Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann-street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Yuruan Incident.

Months will elapse before the High Commission can report upon the true boundary between British Gulana and Venezuela. Midsummer may come and go before we can certainly know whether peace or war will be the issue of the pending controversy. But, meanwhile, close at hand, is the critical moment of one element in the dispute, the serious and urgent character of which has been somewhat obscured of late by other considerations.

Ten days hence, on the 26th of February, the time limit expires, as we understand it, for President CRESPO'S reply to Great Britain's demand for reparation in the Yuruan incident. Some affront, she says, was endured by officials of hers in that affair, and, according to the accounts, she has demanded an apology, a salute to her flag, and compensation in cash.

Will CRESPO yield, under a stipulation that Venezuela's boundary rights shall not thereby be impaired, or will he persist in his present at tude, and hold that those rights are too closely involved in the Yuruan affair to warrant England's peremptory demand? And if he fails to answer before the specified time, or if his answer is a refusal, what step will be taken next?

Shall we see the British flying squadron, whose destination has been by turns reported as the Caribbean Sea, Gibraltar, the Levant, Delagoa Bay, and the North Sea, according as British affairs with Venezuela, Russia, Turkey, the Transvaal, or Germany seemed most threatening, shall we see it leaving Bantry Bay for the Bermudas? And how would Congress take the sending of a British squadron to Venezuelan waters? The next fortnight may be one of grave moment in these affairs.

We Need Torpedo Boats.

In no part of its naval armament is our country relatively so far behind other leading nations as in torpedo boats. We have but three available, and of these the Ericsson has not yet made her trial trip, while the Stiletto is a little wooden craft of only 81 tons displacement and 181/2 knots speed, whereas from 24 to 28 knots are familiar modern requirements. We have two fast boats of 27% knots building by the HER-RESHOFFS, one of 26 knots by the MORANS, and three of 24% knots and a submarine boat by the Columbian Iron Works.

France has 272 torpedo boats, built or building: Great Britain has 251, many of them of the Destroyer class, making from 27 to 29 or more knots, and Russia, Germany, and other countries possess great numbers of such craft. Countries which we greatly lead in battle ships, monitors, cruisers, and gunbonts surpass us in this type of construction; yet the three latest wars, the Chilian and Brazilian civil conflicts and the war between China and Japan, have conclusively shown the value of the automobile torpedo in blowing up armorclads. The sorpedo boat is unquestionably of high value as a coast defender.

We ought to have fifty such craft at least for a seaboard as extensive as ours, especially since the Atlantic and Pacific flotillas cannot go to each other's aid. Congress ought to authorize fifteen or twenty of them at this session.

Cuba Must Be Free.

Forty years ago RICHARD HENRY DANA, who visited Cuba in 1854, described its Government as "an armed monarchy encamped in the midst of a disarmed and disfranchised people; an unmixed despotism of one country over another." And, in referring to contrary statements made by some residents of the island, he declared that there are "no persons whose situation is more unfavorable to the growth and development of sentiments of patriotism and philauthropy, and of interest in the future of a race, than foreigners temporarily resident, for purposes of money making only, in a country with which they have nothing in common, in the future or the past." Instead of being impartial, as they may be called, "it is for their immediate advantage to preserve peace and the existing order of things."

A few years before those words were written, the unsuccessful revolt of LOPEZ had occurred. A long period of endurance followed, and then in 1868 CESPEDES and his companions raised the banner of independence once more at Yara. A struggle began that was not subdued for ten years, and it brought to the aid of the patriots many men of wealth and intelligence, who risked much in espousing that cause. It ended less in the conquering of the insurgents than in their pacification by Gen. MARTINEZ Campos through the treaty of Zanjon, Feb. 10, 1878, which pledged certain administrative reforms. Campos himself in describing the long struggle said that promises had been made to the Antilles in 1812, 1837. and 1845 which had never been fulfilled, and even had "not been permitted to be so by the Cortes, when at different times their execution had been begun." The failure to satisfy the hopes of the Cubans fomented their desire for liberty, and "when bad officials and worse administration of justice more and more aggravated difficulties, when the provincial Governorships, continually growing worse, fell at last into the hands of men without training or education, petty tyrants who could practise their thefts and sometimes their oppressions because of the distance at which they resided from the supreme authority," the revolt came, and "the eruption of the volcano was terrible." Gen. Campos also frankly reported that the patriots "defeated large columns with hardly a battalion of men. They almost put us on the defensive;" and behind him. on the side of Spanish authority, was "a public spirit without life. Nobody had higher aspirations than to save his crop of | cans." sugar." Sometimes he could gain a victory, but he needed to exterminate the enemy, he said, in order to crush the patriot cause, and

We might almost take such words for a report upon the present war, for the insurgents have almost overrun the island, being found within nine miles of Havana, and having won victory after victory. Their uprising has been due to the fact that the treaty of Zanjon did not produce the results for which they had striven. Mr. LOWELL,

that he could not do.

Spain could not afford another war, and yet she made another war necessary. His pred-ecessor, Mr. Cushino, had declared that it was a common saying that many of the public officers who went to Cuba "left all shame behind them at Cadiz," and SERRANO himself had been forced to acknowledge that "in the last years the treasury of Cuba has been used abusively." Yet, half a dozen years after the agreement of Zanjon, we find our Consul-General at Havana declaring, in 1885, that "the island is worse governed than at any previous period of its history." According to that officer it had been determined to get all the costs of the war out of Cuba, and an enormous war tax was laid. At a time when business interests were almost prostrated, he said, all trades and professions were taxed at the rate of one-fourth or onethird of their net incomes. Nor was this all:

"There is a system of oppression and torture which enters into every phase of life, cats into the soul of every Cuban, mortifies, injures, and insults him every hour, impoverishes him and his family from day to day, threatens the rich man with bankruptcy and the poor man with beggary. The exactions of the Spanish Government and the Higgal outrages of its officers are in fact intolerable. They have reduced the Island to despondency and ruin. The Government at Madrid is directly answerables for the misery of at Madrid is directly answerable for the misery Cuba and for the rapacity and venality of its subordinates. No well-informed Spaniard Imagines that Cuba will long continue to submit to this tyranny, or at least that she will long be able to yield this harvest to her oppressors. The Government does almost nothing to ameliorate any of the evils of the country. The police are everywhere insufficient and inefficient The roads are no roads at all. Every interest which might enrich and improve the island is looked upor by the officials as one more mine to exploit."

The only possible outcome from such a state of things seemed to our Consul-General to be war; and even with all allowance for the lengths to which his indignation may have carried him, we have before us the fact that his conclusion in that respect proved correct. Indeed, if only a small part of his assertions were well founded, the Cubans had abundant cause to revolt as they did last spring :

"It is a matter of notoriety that fliegal charges ar constantly made and then taken off for a bribe. The hordes of officials who batten like hungry beasts on the vitals of Cuba make no pretence of honesty except on paper. The highest officers, when they chance to be better than their subordinates, admit the character of their inferiors; more often they share it. The present state of things cannot continue. Some change amounting almost to revolution is inevitable What with Government oppression and illegal tyranny, emancipation, brigandage, low prices for sugar and high taxes on everything, the ruin of the island is already almost consummated."

A fact important to note is that every part of the testimony here cited has been placed before Congress at the present session. And more to the same effect may be found in Mr. Cameron's report on his resolution to recognize Cuban independence.

Secretary FISH wrote to Mr. CUSHING. twenty years ago, that the desire for independence on the part of the Cubans was natural and legitimate, "because they are Americans. That the ultimate issue of events in Cuba," he added, "will be its independence, it is impossible to doubt. No part of America large enough to constitute a self-sustaining State can be permanently held in forced colonial subjection to Europe." The failure of the peace agreed upon in 1878 to bear the fruits expected of it has warned the patriots who, after a long submission, renewed the struggle last year, not to stop this time short of any other goal than that of the freedom of Cuba.

If the House of Representatives, coming fresh from the people divided into the many small areas of Congress districts, had failed to vote against free silver coinage by a less overwhelming majority than 190 to 80, the majority of Friday, we should have been forced to the conclusion that there is something rotten in our politics. Free silver is a platform of the imagination. The country is against it from end to end. We don't believe that the Tillman State of South Carolina or the Jones State of Nevada would vote for free silver on the understanding that the national policy would go with the election.

Among the important States, it has twice been tried in Ohio and been crushed. The effort to uphold it broke the rock ribs of the it over to the Republicans, less than a year ago. Michigan, in 1894, furnished a test for free silver after which it should have withered for good. The one thing creditable about the Democratic platform in Michigan in 1894 was that it honestly put away all the cant humbug about preserving the parity of the two metals and all petty talk about bimetallism, and declared straight for free silver coinage at 16 to 1. Mr. FISHER, the candidate running on this Rapids Democrat as "distinguished for personal popularity and energetic campaigning." and 106,392 was the majority against him. In less than six months there chanced to be another State election in Michigan. The Democratic organization again stamped itself 16 to 1, and chose a candidate "fully equal to his opponent in personal, political, and legal qualities;" and anti-free silver majority was 80,487.

The United States is no more for free silwer than the State of Pennsylvania, which in 1894 voted against silver by a poll of 908. 245, the anti-free silver poll of the Democratic and Republican parties combined, against 19,464, the poll of the free silver or People's party.

The silver Senators have as a rule as good a right to vote for their hobby as the Hon. J. DONALD CAMERON of Pennsylvania; and

no better. Since GROVER CLEVELAND, elected a Democratic President, attempted to establish the Populist income tax, there has been no political dishonesty equal to that of the free silverites in the Federal Senate.

A Just View of New York. President Low of Columbia University made a very good speech in responding to a toast in honor of New York at the dinner of of its merits was its comparative freedom | and even arresting its progress. A young shallowness.

For instance, he made a good point by saying, in answer to the envious and jealous aspersion of New York as un-American. that, in truth, "no city in the land is doing work more characteristically American, for "nowhere else on so large a scale, nor, on the whole, with more success, are the vast emigrant populations of Europe being turned into orderly, liberty-loving Ameri-These people come here from all parts of the world, the most of them ignorant of our language, and nearly all of them wholly ignorant of our political institutions and their spirit; but they are speedily assimilated as members of one of the most peaceful, harmonious, and conservative urban communities in the world. Nay, it would not be saying too much to describe New York as the great city of civilization which is least of all affected by social vagaries and disorders.

standing armies, in the city of New York maintain public order for themselves.'
They are transformed under the influence of the strong and prevalent American spirit here. They have a new political birth; and nowhere else in the Union is this regeneration so soon accomplished as in New York.

Elsewhere, in Chicago, for Instance, there have been dangerous anarchistic demonstrations. Here they have been unknown. Anarchists make no trouble in New York. The tone of this city is always conservative, and its spirit orderly. Political cranks have a poor show, and social mischief-makers find this a barren field for their efforts. The people have elected to office men of varying degrees of intellectual ability and political sagacity, but they have always refused to give the approval of their votes to a political charlatan or a social humbug. The incendiaries and savages of politics and society have no chance in New York. The people here size them up very speedily and very ac curately. The green goods tricks and the bunco games of politics may succeed elsewhere, but in New York the people are not often fooled by them. The hard sense which is so characteristically American, is a distinguishing New York quality. The financial quackery and the social and political lunacies of Congress receive no contributions from this community. It keeps its head level. Imported socialistic nostrums, which may have a considerable measure of popularity in some other places, are not

able to get currency here. Moreover, the foreigner who lands in New York for the first time, or the American who returns to it from foreign parts, finds here a community wholly different from that which he has left, and distinctively American in its tone and character. The foreigner who goes back to his native country after a residence in New York of a few years only is recognized at once as an American. Even Englishmen are disinfected in the democratic atmosphere of New York; or, at any rate, the offensiveness of their cockneyism is mitigated. The American who comes to New York from any other part of the Union to take up his abode here, never goes back willingly. The place which once was his delight becomes for him a place of exile. His ideas have been vivified and his standards have been broadened and enlarged, so that his spirit is cramped by the provinciality in which before he had found satisfaction. It is for that reason that New York has so many envious critics. They cannot compete with it, but they know in their hearts that in its genius it is more American than they, for it is freer and more sufficient to itself. It imitates and it follows no other place, American or foreign, but maintains its originality and its indifference to criticism as the high est product of American civilization and

American institutions. New York is so completely American that not even the influx of foreigners which it is stendily receiving as an addition to its population can affect its dominating spirit. transforms them into Americans, but they do not make it any the less the fore most American and democratic community

Should He Kill Himself?

This question comes from a young man in Brooklyn, who gives us his full name and address as evidence that he describes his case as it is, and makes the inquiry seriously:

"I am a young man of \$4, unmarried, and with no relatives in this part of the country. After graduating from college I came to New York, and secured a post reantile house, where, having some a on, good habits, and fair ability, I be headed toward a successful career: but now I am informed that consumption has laid its dreaded hand on my chest, and that by another winter I shall find life in this climate a burden hard to bear. As I am dependent on my work for a living, I am practically tied down here, so that moving to another climate is apparently out of the question, and the death knell blots out hopes, precludes the idea of marriage, casts a gloom over life, and starts me down the dark valley with the black shadow of death looming up shead.

"Must I go through this long and tedious process of

physical and mental torture, finally becoming helpless and a burden on others, or rather coil'at once?
moral right to 'shuffle off this mortal coil' at once?
"M. E. M." less and a burden on others, or rather have I not the

Whatever may be your views about your moral right to kill yourself, you have no Democratic State of Kentucky, and turned | legal right to do it in this State. An attempt to commit suicide in New York is a penal offence. In the eye of the law and in the public opinion of this day, self-killing is a disgraceful and a criminal deed, and it is only excusable in the case of insanity on the part of the suicide. If a man is sane the impulse to it is controllable by his reason, and no considerate, no decent person is willing to provoke the sort of publicity for himself and his family which is nvolved in the taking of his own life. It platform, was described by the Grand is in wretched taste, to say the least. It makes too much of a rumpus; but on that very account it has a fascination for some morbidly vain natures. They want to be talked about even if they have to kill themselves to get the notoriety. Sometimes too, as in the case of the defaulting bank cashier up the State the other day suicide is adopted as a means of getting out of the way of inevitable exposure; and in yet, although it was a mid-year election, the such a predicament it is not surprising. A man weak enough to yield to temptation to betray his trust is not unnaturally too much of a coward to face the penal consequences of his crime. So far as society is concerned, his infliction of capital punishment on himself may be more advantageous than would have been his living to endure the milder punishment of imprisonment im posed by the law. It gets rid of rotten social timber, once for all; but it cheats the law.

In the case of our young friend suicide yould be the height of folly. If every young man in whom the symptoms of consumption seem to be discovered should proceed to kill himself, the number of people likely to attain longevity would be greatly reduced. Many a person who expected an early death because of pulmonary troubles has lived to a good old age. The advancement of medicine, too, is now steadily toward the discovery of means of curing the disease, and already much has been done the Republican Club on Lincoln Day. One | in the way of warding it off and mitigating from Mugwump ignorance, insolence, and | man of twenty-four years had better wait and watch to see what is accomplished for his benefit by the scientific experiment and investigation now going on throughout the

civilized world. He says that by another winter he will have to seek a climate more favorable to his lungs than this; but what of that? He is young, and he is not an absolute fixture here. If he has got along here, he ought to get along elsewhere. His physical trouble, he says dolefully, "precludes the idea of marriage," but if that is so there is the compensating advantage that as he has only himself to look after he can move easily and take risks which might reasonably alarm a married man with a family dependent on him. He has a year in which to look around to find a chance to establish himself in some more genial climate; and hence, instead of wasting his thoughts on suicide, let him turn them to making preparations for living so that he may be on hand to see the marvel-As President Low declared, immigrants | lous things which are bound to happen in

killing yourself. The world is too full of nterest in these days, and modern invention and discovery have brought the whole of it and its happenings to the knowledge of living men. They can find out in THE SUN every morning what occurred the day before in

every part of the globe. Oh, no, young friend, this is not the time for spicide. It is rather a time to pray for length of days. So long as there is life there is hope for you. So long as there is life there is interest for you in the watching of the procession of humanity as it moves on toward the perfect day which is to come.

Morton's Extract of Meat.

Sitting under his own arbor on his own Arbor Day the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MOR-TON, the complete letter writer and agriculturist, gazed with pensive satisfaction upon his fat oxen, his frolic calves, his pigs with byacinthine tails, and his unprotected sheep. It was a goodly sight. Meat, meat in many forms. "What is meat ?" the Secretary, who is a philosophic inquirer, asked himself; "and how should it be cooked!" Here at last were practical questions of deep concern to every practical farmer. Vague and general, loose conceptions of meat the farmer may have; but of the science of meat, of the true, esoteric meatiness of the meat, what does he know? About cooking he must know even less. Cooking schools for men are much less common than agricultural schools. In the matter of cooking the farmer is too often obliged to depend upon the more or less genial but regrettably unscientific experiments of his wife or the hired girl. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Morron to benefit the farming interests. What was more, here was an opportunity for him to find a job for some of the large staff of investigators and bulleting manufacturers employed by the Government to keep Agriculture and the Government Printing House working full time The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON scalped that opportunity with all convenient speed. He set a-going the multitudinous and expensive wheels of the Department of Agriculture. In the process of the suns Farmers' Bulletin No. 34 was thrown off from those wheels, a spark of living light, a cathode ray revealing the mysteries of meat.

Nobody can read this treatise on "Meats Composition and Cooking," without becoming a better man, if not a better judge of meat, a better carver, and a better cook. It is a work exact and copious in information, pleasing in style, rigid in deduction, and pictorially splendid. It is a sin to chip a chrysolite, but it is impossible not to exhibit a little meat extract:

"The principal difference between roasting and coiling is in the medium in which the meat is cooked," The smaller the cut to be roasted, the hotter should be the fire. "A steak exposed to an intense heat for ten min

uses is thoroughly cooked."
"It is natural to divide foods into two classes, and mai food and vegetable food."
"Nearly all means bought and sold in the markets

ontain some portions not suitable for cating." 'In ordinary meats the chief refuse is bone." All meats contain some fat."

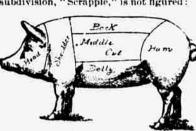
"Fat is a valuable constituent of food." The firsh of old, hard worked, or poorly fed and

mals is often so tough that prolonged boiling or roast g seems to have but little effect on it." "Meat" is full of these illuminative apophthegms. It contains scarcely an assertion that will not command the approval of earnest thinkers in the meat and cooking

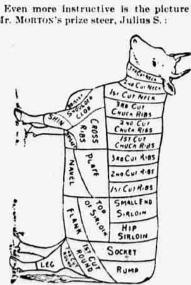
lines; but the following remark, however, seems to need qualification: "Uncivilized tion differs from civilized man in no more striking way than in the preparation of food.

The former takes his neurishment as it is offered by the latter prepares his food befor - eating, an in ways which are the more perfect the higher his

The illustrations are even more brilliant. informing, and satisfactory than the text. The whole science of pig-carving can be learned from this portrait of Mr. MORTON's hyacinth-tailed pig, Squeals, except that the subdivision, "Scrapple," is not figured:



Mr. Morton's prize steer, Julius S. :



There is meat for strong men in this Farmers' Bulletin, and no mistake. No finer cuts of pork and beef have ever been exhibited to a discriminating public.

More Bad Laws About Lawyers.

We recently called attention to some objectionable bills before the Legislature designed to afford peculiar privileges to persons who are not citizens by allowing them to be admitted to the bar in this State, while aliens generally are refused admission.

Another measure, which is rather worse but of a similar class, has just been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. EDWARD C. BRENNAN of Kings county. The rules regulating admission to the bar

require the applicant to show that he has served for a specified period as a clerk in a law office. The purpose of this requirement is to insure some acquaintance with the actual practice of the law on the part of the candidate for admission. The student acquires his knowledge of legal principles at a law school or in private study; but it is usually only in the office of a practising lawyer that he can obtain a familiar ac quaintance with the methods of procedure in the courts.

The beginning of the term of clerkship must be proved by filing a certificate show ing when it commenced.

Mr. BRENNAN's bill provides that "any person whose certificate of clerkship has already been filed and who has served continuously as an editor of newspapers or editorial writer thereon, and who produces evidence of such service as well as of good character and learning, shall be admitted our Minister at Madrid, once said that who had to be "kept in order at home by the twentieth century. This is no time for the practice as an attorney and counsellor in sprinter.

all the courts of record in this State, after eassing all necessary examinations. At the first reading of this provision i

conveys the idea that the design is merely to substitute five years' work in journalism for the prescribed clerkship in a lawyer's office. Something might be said in favor of such an amendment. The knowledge of life and human nature and public affairs gained in a newspaper office might be more valuable to the new attorney than all he would learn about practice while serving as a lawyer's clerk. But a careful scrutiny of the bill shows that it would have no such general effect. It relates only to persons who have already filed a certificate showing the beginning of a clerkship in a law office, and who have then gone into journalism and staved there for five years in succession. There may not be ten persons in the State of New York who come within this category. Probably there is not more than one, and probably that one has been instrumental in promoting this measure, which, although general in form, is plainly intended for some particular person's benefit.

It would be far better and more candid to nut his name right in the bill, and say squarely to the courts that they must admit BROWN, JONES, or ROBINSON, as the case may be, without insisting upon his per formance of any clerical service as a condition precedent.

We believe, however, that the Legislature should cease interfering with the rules established by the Court of Appeals regulating admission to the bar.

It is only fair to Mr. BRENNAN to add that his bill was introduced by request.

The Clearance of the Commodore. There is a general impression that the steamer Commodore, which left Wilming-

ton on Friday night with papers indicating that she is bound for Charleston, will endeavor to have the arms, the ammunition, and certain other stores that form part of her cargo, landed in Cuba. Her commander is Capt. HUGHES, late of the Laurada, and her send-off with cheers shows that her riends knew for what she is intended. But there was no effort on the part of the

Government to intercept her. Why? Simply because it is a well-recognized law that he shipping of munitions of war in the ordinary course of trade, whether in time of peace or of war, is no infraction of our neutrality laws. Had the Commodore been an armed vessel, manned in such a way as to show that she intended to cruise against Spain, she would have been stopped. Our laws forbid the sending of hostile expeditions against a country with which ours is at peace. But she carried only a crew suitable to vessels of her class, and her cargo of military appliances and stores did not make her errand anlawful. Still, the lack even of an attempt to worry her is worth noting.

Of course, if she tries to enter a Cuban port, she will run the risk of capture and confiscation. The illegality of her attempt might be clear there, under the laws of Spain, but she was all right at Wilmington, under those of the United States.

"They can make us buy a brake, but they can't make us use it." says a member of the anti-brake brigade. How often a pouting child has said to its mother: "You can put me to ed, but I won't go to sleep." The similarity of spirit between these remarks seems very striking. The child very soon goes to sleep willingly, and the cyclist who has a brake is aiways glad to use it in time of peril. He will grab it instinctively as the surest means of afety. That a brake protects the lives of wheelmen just as surely as it does the lives of people on foot is a fact that most brakeless riders like to ignore. And besides insuring the rider's safety, a hand brake relieves his legs of the extra exertion of back pedalling when frequent stops have to be made. Cyclists are not expected to abandon any of their various methods of stopping quickly. Riders who can back pedal are unquestionably safer from dan ger to themselves and are less to be feared by pedestrians than those who cannot. But since a wheel can be stopped quicker by two methods than by one, it is folly not to employ both. In crowded cities every expedient for promptly yele's speed should be encouraged, and of them all, the principle illustrated by the old-style hand brake is by far the most commendable.

If the Presidential campaign of this year s to be a singing one there will be a great chance for the political song writers, both Republican and Democratic, for the Democrats cannot afford to let the Republicans have all the vocal music. The greatest singing campaign ever known in this country was that of the Ropublicans in 1856, when, however, it was the Fremonters who sang the most and the loudest. Wide-Awakes sang as they marched through the streets or along the highways. They sang at their meetings and at their feasts. They had some inspiriting songs, too. which influenced the popular mind and won votes for the "Pathfinder." The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT recently reminded the men of this generation that he was one of the Fremont congsters in the campaign of '56. It is possible that he may have designed to get up a revival of the spirit of those old times by singing the song which he sang a few days ago at a meeting of an east side Republican club.

All the sixteen republics of Spanish America that broke the Spanish yoke are imneasurably better off than they could have been if they had remained under that yoke. Above all, they are free and independent, the masters of their own estate.

Few of the world's discoverers and inventors blow their trumpet very loudly before they have a sure thing. In this respect they differ entirely from those other men who row at large about the discovery or the inventior which they are going to make in short order. but which they never make. There are hundreds and thousands of these persons. They are going to fly, or to cross the ocean in two days, or to find a cure for the dumps, or to straigh enout things on a new plan, or to make life sweet without soft sawder, or to communicate with the nobodies who live up in Mars, or to write a book that will make you stare, or to do something better than anybody clse as soon as a patent can be procured. We hear of these boasters every day, and yet we don't believe that they are all mountebanks. They talk beforehand. They can't wait. They put the car ahead of the horse. We wish, for example, that ZUEBERBUHLER or that other flying-machine man who lives in Germany would rig up their wings and start off for the clouds. We wish that the man who is to cross the sea quick as lightning would do it, and that the other mer would not mention their projects until carried out. Look at RONTGEN, who did not go round for years telling about the job in which he was engaged. The first we heard of the cathodal ray was when he gave practical evidence of its existence and utility, to the astonishment of the whole scientific world. We have a liking for a surprise of that kind.

A Correction Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Mer: Printing is an nearly perfect as can be. Composition, viz., typographical errors may be at fault but not printing. Am I not correct? Kindly answer, to settle a dispute

Your reasoning is fantastic and worthless Printing" includes the whole process of set ting up the type, correcting the same, and imessing the matter upon paper. The mere press work is only one part of the business. graphical errors occur through the fault of the

INTERSCHOLASTIC TROUBLES.

Charges and Countercharges of Two Ath-lette Schools, Harvard and De la Salle.

To the Elitton of The Sux-Sir: I have noticed in The Sux several times lately a reference to the dis pute which the Interscholastic Association has had with Harvard School, and it strikes me that a few of place. From facts that are in my possession I can not see how the position of De la Salle, the accuser o Harvard, is any better than that of Harvard. The delegates from schools of the Interscholastic Associa-tion, with a few 1 of ble exceptions, have, it seems to me, endeavored to place Harvard School in a very peculiar position. Last year, at a meeting held in June, the protest which had been entered against the baseball banner accordingly went to vard. This year, with a new set of delegates, the Interscholastic Association, setting up a claim, in contradiction to the facts, that the protest had not been decided, has reversed the verdict of last June, and expelled Harvard from the association. Now, if Harvard School is expelled under these circumstances, why is not De la Salle expelled for a charge of a much more serious natur-Charges were made at the last meeting of the inter cholastic Association against De la Saile by Harvard School Athletic Association to the effect that De la Saile, at almost the very hour she was entering her charges sgainst Harvard, was playing on her footbal team, in match games under the Interscholastic rules, Francis Edward Craig, a student formerly in George town College. It is well known that Craig was

town College. It is well known that Craig was a student in Georgetown College during the year 18041905, it is well known that he played on the be la Salle team in the fall of loub. These facts have been formally presented to the L. S. A. A., at lith that association has taken no notice of them.

Now, if the L. S. A. A. is devirous of doing what is just and right, why is not De la Salle expelled? According to article 10, section 1, of the constitution of the L. S. A. A., as it stood at the time in question. No member of any school is eligible to compete in any attil-tic contest who has actually been paid wageneous for vices in business, who has been enrolled sage of 20 years. The only exception to the L. For and constitution and the same article is as to forth in article 10, setting been a member of the sub-resulting to the same and the same article in e school."

w. Croig was a student in Georgetown College,
o his case the constitution is especially clear. He
is not rightly compete in any games of the
A. A.

18.A.A.

If the case of Ehrlich it was charged that he was in the Case of Ehrlich it was charged that he was in the Case of th

rules.

Ide not write this in mitigation of the offence of Ehrich. Harvard School must probably suffer for a mistake of one of her students but I would like to see a little fair play in these matters. Let the school that makes charges come forth with clean hands. Let be interscholastic take up cases presented and not be predominated over by one or two of its officers or memoers. NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1896.

THE X RAYS AND FLYING.

If We Can Defy Old Laws of Light, Why Shouldn't We Bent Gravitation !

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Little by little we see the foundations of that mighty structure, natura laws, hitherto deemed invulnerable, crumbling under the bombardment of scientific investigation and dis covery. In how many minds, only five years ago, was there any questioning as to transparency and opaqueness of bodies? The properties of light and the substances it noted upon were accepted as "laws," and investigations in which these elements were factors were carried on with these "laws" as the corner stone Let us not call Prof. Roentgen's discovery a "chance"; call it the result of persistent investiga tion on lines suggested by the quickened conception of the fin de siècle intelligence of man. And on this basis let us lay down the broad proposition that there are no "fixed natural laws," but that certain condi tions exist only because we have not accomplished tions exist only occause we have not accomplished their overthrow, and that concerted and intelligent attack upon any of the so called laws will secure the accomplishment of ends scarcely dreamed of. Having this in mind, why should not we bombard the so-called fundamental law of gravitation? There is absolutely no reason why it cannot be overcome as well as that other "law" just rent in twain by Prof. Recutzer. Recention.

It is probable-may, certain—that many scientists (and others) will continue to pied and die in their efforts to construct flying inachines fashioned after the birds, and that their efforts will be seconded by contributions of money by well meaning and enthusias-

tributions of money by well-meaning and enanusiatic laymen.

But one of these days some quiet investigator will
aenounce to the startiest millions that he has overcome gravitation, the attraction of the earth, and
can some at will, under perfect control, without the
old of gas bags, wings, aeroplanes many-bladed propellers, or atean engines encased in cardboard boxes.

And the writer expects to live to see it, 100
How many "flying machine cranks" and others)
have attempted to eliminate gravitation? They are
all trying to get around it by devising mechanisms
designed to float on the air. The arr has been the
prime factor in their calculations. Let them drop it
and takele the elimination of gravitation. It is a
possibility.

B. M. T.

FER. 14, 504.

The Disgraceful Management of the Brook lyn Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I AN glad to see that there is one paper in New York that has the courage to come out against the disgraceful and criminal management of the Brooklyn Bridge. Being detained a little later than usual at my office, I reached the bridge were pouring down through the flimsy roof of the platforms, and thousands of people were in one grand crush, trying to reach the cars. Never was the incompetency of the bridge trustees so thoroughly revealed. Women were caught in the crush, and every now and then you would hear a faint scream as one of them was pushed roughly into a car by one of the burly bullies who are supposed to assist (?) the passengers

who are supposed to assist (?) the passengers into the cars.

After a person has at last reached the inside of a car, with clothing disarranged and thoroughly wet from continual dripping from the roof, his trials are not over, for he must alight at the Brooklyn "rat trap" and go through the same performance again. Isn't it about time that the people of Brooklyn took a decided stand and had the trustees thrust out of positions which they have shown themselves entirely unworthy to fill?

Keep up your good work. You have the thanks of every citizen of Brooklyn who has occasion to cross the bridge. Yours sincerely, Henry S. Bates, Brooklyn, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 13, 1896.

Cedar Street Needs Patching. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Might it not be well for Time Sun to send a representative to look at the

condition of the street pavement in front of the new Clearin: House building on Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street, with a view of throw ing some light on the question of the responsibility of he Philadelphia Commissioner of Public Works for he disgraceful condition in which it has been per-nitted to remain for several months? Yours respect-ully. Chair, Landion.

The asphalt street pavement at the point indicated in the foregoing letter looks as if it had been dynamited. Great holes and far-reaching seams were observed yesterday. These were caused by the work incident to building the new Clearing House.

Results of Not Paying As You Go.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SEC. A few days ago THE SUS published a letter from some one, who claimed that the man who allowed bills against him to run up, merely paying, from time to time, enough to keep his credit available, enjoyed more of the ne essaries and inxuries of life than the man who always paid honorably for what he got. This is, pernaps true; but there are two drawbacks. This is, periages true; but there are two drawbacks.

1. Should be die, such estate as he insight leave and a man who had lived on that pen would probably leave but a political treed of that pen would probably leave but he lose would be arged absected in pastine, he have led then.

2. He would belie to drive into bankruptey such radeson as in the foreign behandly to trust him; a thing that not affection the himself of the foreign and the leaves as I know from facts that have one before us.

Sill, if a man is so thek skinned that he doesn't mind before a coundre, the plan is not without attractive feature.

M.

Real Bookworms at Cornell. You the Evening Past

ITHAUA, Feb. 11. - Mr. Austin, an assistant ilbrarian in estaloruing the fine Dante collection, presented to Corneli University by Prof. Willard Fiske, found some live bookworn in an edition of the Divine bearing the date MDNXXVI. This is the third time only that these care insects have been found in an American library. Carefully removing the worms which were eat nz from front to back, and had out reached the front pages of the Inferno. Mr. Austin took them to Prof. Comstock of the entomological department, Tore, after making sure that they wer ing secured the beetles, they were bred from until there were sufficient eggs, bookworms, and beetles for the University muscule, and enough more to make Mr. Aust a a present of a good sired vial full of each.

Honors to Minnie Blank.

Exceptional honors were paid to Minnie Hauk dur-ing her recent stay at home. The Holy Father received her in special audience and gave her permission to be present at the private mass celebrated by the Pope himself in his private chapel on New Year's Day. A few days afterward the great singer was presented to re, and had the privilege of singing a few songs at

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The gay world during the last week has been persistently and indefatigably dancing, and will continue to do so until Wednesday moraing. Then, after the first day of penitence, the round of Lenten pleasures will begin, and with theatre clubs, skating, bowling, badminton, and perhaps a return to the somewhat neglected bicycle, a new order of amusements will be established quite as exhibarating, if not a flattering to personal vanity, as dancing, diamonds,

point lace, and cotillon favors. The great ballroom in the Astor mansion was even more beautiful last Monday evening than it was on the previous occasion, when Mrs. Astor herself was hosters. The younger lady had weeded out her list, and the number of the dancers was much smaller. Room was thus made for the display of the exquisite favors provided, and the somewhat novel figures in the cotition that the young hostess and Elisha Dyer, Jr., led with infinite grace and skill. Exalted position and good blood, however, do not always insure good looks, and even the acknowledged penuties present failed to look as well as usual. veteran ballgoers speculated as to the reason, and came to the rather commonplace conciusion that pictures make an unbecoming background for animated beings, and that the meandescent light falling through colored glass casts extremely trying hues and shadows. Those, however, who saw the last figure of the cotilion, in which the dancers chased each other in and out, holding long streamers of nowers, while they held aloft gorgeous, many nued stuffed parrots, or waved banners of crimson and orange bearing the Astor mono gram, are not likely soon to forget it.

On Tuesday evening there was a large society representation at Palmer's Theatre at the first night of the new play, "For the Crown," which was exquisitely mounted, but perhaps not quite so well acted, the part of the hero, which was taken by Mr. Vroom, being one to which only the tragic power of Booth or Mansfield could do full justice. Mr. Vroom is in point of fact as much too young and crude for the character as Miss Rose Coghlan is too mature and matronly for the heroine, so that the merits of the play hardly shone forth as brightly as they might nave done. The real heroine of the occasion was plucky Mrs. Vroom, who, in order to raise runds for the production of the play, made a house-to-house visitation of the offices down town, and so fascinated the grave and reverend seignlors who preside over those imposing regions that she got by subscription all the money necessary to accomplish what she desired.

Mr. Perry Belmont gave a very select opera supper and dance on Wednesday evening, at which only about thirty couples assisted. It was kept up late enough, however, to make the Assembly ball on the following evening rather an early affair, as there was to be a dance at Mrs. Starr Miller's on Friday night, and neither belles nor chaperons can hold out all night more than three times running.

The arrangements at the Waldorf for the second Assembly were much the same as at the first, but there was a change in the leadership of the cotillon, as Mrs. Wilton Phipps, formerly Miss Jessie Duncan, who has been absent from this country for several years, was the partner of Mr. J. Frederick Tams, Mrs. Phipps's daughter, who was presented last year in London, danced in the same cotilion as her mother, which gave veterans and chaperons an opportunity to recall the old Assemblies at Delmonico's rooms in Fourteenth street, when Miss Jessie Duncan was the belle of the ball, and the Earl of Rosebery her devoted attendant. Comparisons were made, of course, between the beauty of the mother in those days and that of the daughter at the present time, and the merits of the question were still under discussion at the hour when the ball broke up,

Mile. Calvé never sang better than she did on Thursday afternoon at the charity concert in Madison Square Garden, and never was she more entrancingly seductive and fascinating. As the great diva is a person of many moods, this was attributed by some of her admirers to the desire to appear at her best before Signora Duse, who was seated in the front row, and who is an old and dear friend of Mile. Calvé. The audience was extremely fashionable, and what looked almost like spring styles in bonnets were observed on some of the ladies.

Among others, Mrs. Roche and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer wore the new pokes, which are of enormous size, and tied demurely under the chip, with large bows and ends underneath, Surprising to relate, the hair was parted in the middle and lay quite flat and smooth upon the temples—a revolution which, if carried out, will be fatal to curly heads, and will require the about a quarter past 6, and witnessed a sight | regular beauty of the ladies above mentioned to that cannot be equalled on this continent, if | make it even presentable. What will become even in the world. Great streams of water of the women whose faces need the framework

> Lincoln's birthday, the lastest addition to the iong list of our national holidays, was utilized for many out-of-town parties, and pigeons were slaughtered and golf links invaded at all the country clubs. At Baltusrol was a very large gathering, principally of Jersey people, Mr. Douglas Robinson took over his four-innand, well freighted with youth and beauty. and there were match games with Morristown and other clubs, and a great deal of good play as well as of merrymaking, which will probably be renewed on next week's national holiday.

> It is a curious fact that, although to city peothe winter seems nearly over, residents in the suburbs have closed their houses, and those who cannot go abroad have come to enjoy life in the metropolis. The numbers at the iotels have been largely recruited of late by Westchester and Long Island families, who, having neither hunting nor shooting at home, have come to enjoy country sports at the skating rinks and athletic clubs in town.

> The White Star dock on Wednesday looked as if the departures, always so numerous as this time of the year, were beginning in earnest in addition to the Oliver Belmonts and their suite, whose going has been so often announced and postponed, Mrs. Francklyn and her young daughter, Mrs. Bowers Lee and Miss Marlor Lee, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, and Mr. J. Sergeant Cram were passengers.

> The few engagements that have been an nounced are those of Miss Ethel Johnson and Mr. Alfred Ronalds Conkling, Miss Elizabeth togers, daughter of the late N. Pendleton Rogers, and Mr. Edward S. Rawson of Ohio, Miss Emily Vyse to Mr. Lyon of England, and Miss Lilian Tallmadge to Mr. J. Murray Mitchell. Although the last performance of opera at the Metropolitar Opera House was given last evening, the fashionable opera season virtually closed on Friday with Melba, Scalchi, the two De Beszkes, and Maurel in "Faust." Yester-

da; 's matinée was, as usual, the occasion for ontertaining schoolgiris, college boys, and out-oftown amateurs, while the evening was devoted to a half-price andience neither fashionable nor particularly appreciative. Now that the season is over it may not be amiss to remark that the stockholders and the subscribers are not particularly delighted with the treatment they have received. There have been too many poor casts and a too frequent re-currence of "Carmen" and "Faust," which, although excellent works, become tiresome by

over hearing. The stockholders especially are provoked at having been assessed \$200 each box for the Thursday evening German operas, which have been, with the exception of "Tristan," dismal repetitions in German of works which in Italian regular operagoers had already heard as much as they desired to. It is tolerably certain that the experiment of giving special German opera will not be attempted next winter. It was made this winter to gratify the partisanship of certain amateurs for a favorite conductor, and to spite another conductor not so well liked. That the result has been pecuniarily disastrons may be regarded as a righteous retribution.

Another opera reform that, it is to be hoped, will be made next season, is the checking of conversation in the boxes during the performances, Talking between the acts is proper enough, but when silly dudes, who do not know one piece of music from another, insist on bursting in upon their lady friends and drowning with their chatter the voices of the singers, at the most interesting points, it is altogether too much to be borne Datientir.